## McDONALD'S PEAK.

SCENES IN THE FLATHEAD COUNT BY. EXPERIENCES OF THE NORTHWESTERN SURVEY PARTY-FLORA OF THE MOUNTAINS-A PAN-ORAMA OF CLIFFS AND CHASMS.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. FOOT OF FLATHEAD LAKE, Montana, Aug. 18.—The evening before our party, reached the Flathead Agency its camp-fire was kindled on a grassy level where the forest had opened into fifty acres of meadow on a bench above the North Fork of the Jocko. Behind camp the ground fell steeply away to the river bottom, where tall larches, pines, and firs stood well apart, with rich pasturage covering the unshaded spaces be-tween. Directly in front rose two, rugged, sharplyproken peaks with the snow resting in a great bank on the saddle between them and filling every seam and cav-ern in their sides. To an eye not yet familiarized with the grand scale on which this mountain region is constructed and unaccustomed to estimate distances here, it seemed that one might ride to their base on an easy canter in half an hour. But they were a long twenty miles away, and when the explorers climbed to their sum-mits a few days later, they found these bold rock masses even more impressive on a near inspection than the ma-jesty of their distant appearance had promised. These twin mountains, thown as McDonald's Pea'ts.

are the most conspicuous in the so-called Mission Range most of the three or four chains which her -the westernmost of the three of four snains which here run parallel with and near to the Continental Divide. The range takes its name from the Jesuit Mission of St. Ignatius, an establishment of some historic importance, which was founded in the wilderness thirty years ago at a point some twenty miles north of the present Flathead Agency. As we left the fertile Jocko Valley dense clouds of smoke from forest fires which were working their usual summer devastation hung all about, excluding the mountains from yiew, and all that could be seen was succession of great brown hills rolling away to the orth with not a tree or clump of shrubbery or a grazing nimal to relieve their dreary monotony. As the crest I the last ridge was gained we were almost startled by the sudden appearance of a church spire rising in the plain below from a group of trees and other buildings in en enclosures, which were found after a two miles ride to be smiling gardens of fruit and flowers with grain vaving in the carefully watered fields. The church itself is a large one, for the Flatheads, Kootenays and ome other tribes are all Christians, and there are special coasions when the blanketed and feathered congregaon need a spacious edifice. The feast of St. Ignatius was near at hand and for several days after passing the mission groups of these partially tamed Christians were met riding joyfully from distant farms and hanting mounds to the banquet, the horse-races, the wresth their works of devotion are flavored. Some of which their works of devotion are havored. Some of these pious pilgrims have not yet reached such an ad-vanced state of grace that they habitually refrain from coveting their neighbor's horse as enjoined by the com-mandment. Nevertheless the good fatners exercise a rholesome influence over the wildest of them, and the labors of the missionaries supplemented by fair dealing at the Agency have accomplished much in preserving the general peace. Four years ago schools were established the mission and forty-five Indian boys are now learning carpentry and other handicrafts, besides being inacted in the branches which make up a common school education. Sisters of Mercy, too, are laboring with forty Indian girls at the still more difficult task of converting them into skilful and tidy house sives. The furniture of the establishment is of the plainest—the sole article of luxury visible being a machine for cutting up ing tobacco for the pipes with which the fathers solace themselves in the intervals of their self-denying labors. But it seems to be the happiest of communities, and its influence through the school at least must be strong and THE HOME OF M'DONALD.

Half a dozen miles north of the mission, on the banks of a rapid stream and fronting the peaks which bear his name, dwells Augus McDonald, and one of the little up of houses now occupied by himself and his sons is bably the oldest building in Montana. The loopes with which its solid log walls are pierced snow that it was built for a fortress as well as a dwelling-house at a time when it was likely to be beleaguered by hostile Indians. The old Scotchman is still straight as a reed, with eye undimmed and natural force not yet abated, although he came here in vigorous manhood more than firty years ago as agent for the Hudson's Bay Company to take charge of the immense fur business in the Upper Columbia District. It was a lonely and perilous life, but there was little time to think of danger when the skins of 5,000 beavers, 4,000 martens, 1,000 bears and as many wolves were collected in a year and carried on pack animals through the long miles of mountain and forest to the newly established post in Vancouver's Island. The unit of value was then a beaver skin, while bullets dreulated as fra tional currency. A bear's skin was worth fifty bullets and the powder to drive them, and a eaver skin, while this was the fashionable fur, was valued at about the same figure. We camped by the snow-cold waters of the creek which sparkled through the broad meadow where Mr. McDonald's mowing achines had been cutting hay for his berd of grade short-horns, and the veteran frontiersman told us that no more 'ann three or four white men had ever climbed the peaks whose sharp summits rose nearly a mile and a quarter above the valley. To the Indians, however, they were invested with some mysterious sanctity, and at stated seasons religious rites were there soleunized by medicine men of high degree. The ascent was not difficult, he said, and sure-footed borses could carry us up the greater part of the way. He had half a mind to not as guide himself, but finally entrusted the party to the direction of his son, Duncan, a muscular and moccasined man whose the, dark face plainly showed the Nez Perce blood inherited from his mother.

CLIMBING THE MOUNTAIN WALL. n frontiersman told us that CLIMBING THE MOUNTAIN WALL.

Somewhere beyond the mountain wall which fronted us, we knew there must be a vast excavation, for an old eier had carried out the broken rock and piled it in a glacier had carried out to do the place out into the valley, with its crest line sloping from half up the mountain side to the level of the plain. This long, inclined causeway, graded up like some inimense raliway embankment, was split along its summit into a double ridge, and between the two lines of rugged, unrounded boulders tumbled a swift stream fed by the snows of the unexplored caverns above. The way led up along this stream on one of the ridges of the moraine until near the point where the stream came out from behind the mountain wall which fronted our camp. Turning then to the outer face of the mountain the horses were still able to carry their riders to a height of 7,200 feet above sea level, or about 4,500 feet ove the plain, while the timber line was still more than 1.000 feet above. In the gulches and foothills at the bottom of the range the trail led through a fine Western arborvitie (Thuja gigantea), great ver fir (Ables grandis), white spruce, Douglas fir, and yellow pine. Handsome specimens of the two trees last named fourished on the ridge of the moraine. At the altitude of 5,000 feet the limit of the yellow pines was ched but the Douglas firs grew 1,000 feet higher,

Above the firs was seen a few small Engelman spruces and then came a belt of pinus flexills and ables subalpina and then came a belt of pinus flexills and ables subalpina extending to the timber line where the flexills was some ten feet high and subalpina a low bush. Here, too, the rocks were carpeted with creeping juniper and beyond this flourished a forest of Alpine willows in full flower and about one inch high. The corders of the snow patches and the crevices among the rocks of the summit were bright with the bloom of ranuncalins, gentian, a sailrage, ancimone and membrals pink and many other species so rafe that they have no common names, while the snow theil was tinged with the color of microscopic vegetation and a notatish plas and manes, while the snow itself was est with the color of microscopic vegetation and a dul of t taken from along the pathways where the intain goats had trampled looked as if snot through a dust of dilated claret. Perhaps the most insting plant observed was the Rocky Mountain dodendron (R. albiflorum; which was found in adness at an altitude of about 6,000 feet, covered a drooping, cream-white flowers most distinct and rant.

.NATURES' WILD ASPECTS.

But interest in the details of the ascent was soon ob literated by profounder impressions as the summit of the mountain wall was won and the height and depth of cliff and chase, suddenly revealed, enabled us to apprehend at a glance how stupendous the might of the elemental forces which lifted these rock masses from the bottoms of ancient sens and then ground them to pieces to form the heds of more recent oceans and the basement of con-tinents and mountains yet to be. We stood on the rim of a great basin 3,000 feet deep and two miles in diameter, currounded by walls of rock in many places perpendicuhar and everywhere steep and sugged. There was but one opening in these walls. Through this now ran the stream by which we had climbed and through it in remoter time the glacter had carried the rock which once filled the amphitheatre. In this abode of desolution scarcely a green thing was visible, but the dul red and green and gray of the rocks were instead with the brown and orange of clinging lichens. Opposite to the opening scarcely a green thing was visione, but the dail red and green and gray of the rocks were finited with the brown and orange of clinging lichems. Opposite to the opening in the walls two cascades, fed by the snows in some unscen gorge beyond, fell 1,500 teet and formed at last two lakes in which fields of her were floating and which leoked almost purple as they lay below us in the bottom of the vast excavation. This was only one of many such deep basins in the range. The strata here dip swiftly loward the east so that the rock is much older than the functions of the ham divide. Its cleavage is at right angles to the direction of the dip and as it is always by fineer and forrent the walls left standing are strep, and as two wheening excavations approach each other the dividing ridge grows narrow and sharp-edged. Where there or more of these basins accur, with their circumferchers furning these knips-edges, there is often left a mass of rock outside of them al., cut away win ecocave sides and terminating in a pointed summit. Melonahi's Feals have been formed sumstantially in this ashner. The one climbed by the explorers was 5,000 feet high. The snoke obscured the view from its summent of the Cabinet Range which lay to the westward, but he prospect looking northward over the hattle-

mented cliffs of the Mission Range and westward over towering peak after peak and wall beyond wall with dark chasms of unmeasured depth between was indescribably grand, while directly below where the strata had been cleft through in the direction of the dip the geological history of the rise and fall of the mountain could be studied in a clear and exposed rock-section a full mile thick. We left camp in the gray of the morning and the sun was just setting when we rode into it after descending the mountain.

Another day's rids across a bare, het plain brought the explorers to the shares of this beautiful sheet of water, the Lake George of the Northwest. Here they struck the strawberry-and-cream belt. Berries growing wild in mountain meadows had been discovered before. Milk had been observed also in small quantities at infrequent ranches. But even on the vast cattle ranges of Montana the desideated rilk of commerce in tin canso occurs most frequently. The caives need the milk and the Flathead Reservation, but a few white men are permitted to live and labor here on certain conditions. Any citizen, for instance, who marries an Indian princess or even a squaw of low degree acquires by such an alliance the privileges and immunities of an Indian not taxed. The number of haif-breeds one sees in the Northwest would seem to prove that such unions are not rare. It is a white man who holds and tills the productive acress near our camp, and bis title to this right rests in the Indian blood of his wife. The explorers appreciate the beneficeau provisions of this law, for the cultivated strawberries—a pailful—is rich and sweet and cool, and fragrant with the aroma of mountain grassos.

FLORIDA OUT OF SEASON.

FLORIDA OUI OF SEASON. NATURE, BUSINESS AND WINTER RESI-

DENTS. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 27 .-- It will be five months before this peninsu'a attracts much attention from the elite who promenade the plazzas of the big hotels and shoot the alligator on the banks of the Oklawaha River; but for all that, it is by no means as stagnant as you night suppose, if you think that the Floridian lives on Yankee in summer and only fish in the winter. Every year more and more people of Northern birth are learning that it is quite possible to stay here and attend to their own business through the summer, and experience the surprise that the mercury does not climb far into the ninetics, except on few occasions When it does the almost inevitable thunder tempest comes to clear and purify the air, leaving the sky of a ravishing blue, and the orange trees of the rich green that enables one to distinguish a grove miles away.

The orango seems firmly established as the leading though not the only business here. The almost princely fortunes asked for large growing groves has stimulated the planting of millions of trees, which still do not promise to flood the country with the golden fruit, and the mammoth land companies are having a big boom in orange lands. These lands are sold at the Government price of \$1 25 per acre, except in very favored localities, so that a man who in seven or eight years has a piece of and covered with bearing trees has only to thank his own labors, the cost of land being nominal. The State Government has been quite free with its lands, in selling and granting to the men who are now instrumental in bringing in settlers, and has been consured by many; but the prosperity of the State has apparently siready justified the manner of the disposal.

It is hoped that the trade-dellar war will not send the vagrants southward. We have frozen out about all of the dubious money that flooded the country not long The South was overrun with trade deliars and Mexican and Spanish silver, but the determined oppo-sition to them and their depreciated value sent them off to impose on others than darkies and "Corn Crackers." About the only remaining coins without a legal value are the yellow doubleons, which cross the Gulf by thousands in exchange for the herds of cattle that are raised for the Cuban market. This cattle business, by the way is a large and increasing one for which South Florida is well suited, as has been proven by some of the wealthiest men in the State who own thousands of animals. Shipping agencies are established at Tampa and Punta Rossa. The weight of each beast is recorded and the proceeds of its sale faithfully accounted for so that disnonesty is not easy. A more potent preventive may be the fact that cattie-stealing in Florida is about as unpopular as horse-stealing in some of the Western States. enter the cattle-raising business actively one most for-sake all claim to civilization and sometimes for weeks one will find no better pillow than his saddie. The pro-ceeds of this bosiness are said to be \$50,000 per month

sake all claim to civilization and sometimes for weeks one will find no better piliow than his saddie. The proceeds of this bosiness are said to be \$50,000 per month from Havana alone.

The Okeechobee Draining Company is at work tearing naide the curtain from the Everzlades, the home of the Seminoles, and rendering the unpronounceable inversand lakes liable to bear their part of the burdens of commerce The action of the great dredges has already lowered the water of Lake Tohopekainto several feet, and the company has nesultred naid a million acres of land as one instalment of their contract with the State. They have not offered this for sale as yet, and wisely, for here as elsewhere it is not desirable to live in newly drained districts, at least for the first few months. A few years may witness the production of a large part of the world's sugar in those same brakes where three years ago possession was hardly disputed with the alligator and his kindred. The report just published of the ship-canal curvey scross Florida assures the public that there is no secious obstacle in the way of that enterprise.

The celebrated winter residents of Fiorida are still pursuing business or pleasure in the far North. Mrs. H. B. Stowe, of course, is known as among the first to become owner of one of the many becauting places on the St. John's, Mandarin. Green Cove Spring, a tew mills above and across the river, is the winter home of Thaddens Davids, of inky renown, and is a lovely spot enough to stay in indefinitely. The spring is a deep pool of water twelve or fitteen feet in diameter at the top, and so clear that the least object is visible at the bettom, twenty-fively thirty feet away. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur and has a strangely bracing effect on those who tathe in the pols inclosed for the purpose. General Spinner, whose unique signature adorns so many greenbacks, has a fine place in a suburb of Jacksonville, and was followed. The Rev W. W. Bricks has an orange grove near Switzeriand, and A. H. Shipma

THE BEST MEN FOR SAILORS.

SOME SALTY TALK FROM AN OLD MARINER WHO HAS PREJUDICES.

"Yes." said the mate, "we have most all kinds o' men aboard at times. We never gets the same erew two voyages running, an' one way an' another we picks up chaps from all countries. An' which nation do I think makes the best sallors !" he asked, echoing THE TRIBUNE reporter's query; " well, I aint going to say as best sailors. There's bad an there's good of all kinds, an' it don't follow 'cos a chap's got one kind of a skin as he's a good sailor, nor it don't follow 'cos he's got another as he's a bad one. Not but what there may not be more good ones among some kinds 'n among others, an' I won't deny as I've got a prejudice in favor of Norwegians. Those two fellows ittin' aft with the queer pipes in their mouths and their eyes fixed away on the sky-line are both Norwegians. They'll sit side by side like that for hours together when there aint no call for 'em to work. They don't speak an' I don't know as they think, but they just set and moke-an' mighty poor 'bacca it is they smoke too-an' seem perfectly contented. An' Norwegians is all al'ke. There aint no more difference between 'em'n there is between so many ropes' ends. They aint never no trouble when they're off, but as soon as there's work to be done they're as spry as a porpoise with a 'poon in him, and works well. That's what I meant when I said

I jand a prejudice in favor of Norwegians."

Here there was a pause during which the mate and the reporter kept their eyes fixed on a dog which was trying to balance itself up a plank from the pier to the side of a small schooner. It got half way up when the plank small schooner. It got half way up when the plank ogan to rock. Then it stood still and shivered, whined, slipped and with a yelp dropped on to the pier and away it went in a cloud of dust. The mate made no comment

"Now with Italians I'm prejudiced all the other way. I never knowed an Italian as I could be shipmates with, though I've met a many in my time. As a general rule, hows'ever, they seem to keep more to their own ships 'r any other nation. That brig there's an I-talian craft, and from mornin' to night they never stops jabbering. They don't seem to make no rule agin it on their boats, but jist let 'em jabber away all day-and when they comon a 'Merican boat they find it different and don't like havin' to keep their months shut. Consequence is they never gets on with the officers nor the officers with them,

an' they mostly quarrel with the men too from what I can see. And then there's Frenchies—they're much the same and tasks a deal more 'n they work. An' that's how it is we assaily keep to Norwegians and Americans—an' I'm naturally prejudiced in favor of Americans—an' I'm naturally prejudiced in favor of Americans, an' there aint many others set' eept these 'ere Manilies, with whom I've shipped once or twice, but is queer lubberly kind o' thick-heads at best. O' course there's the Iriah-but ho one as I ever knew, unless he were a crank, shipped an Irishman when he could get anybody else. I haven't had an Irishman aboard o' this craft for nigh on to eight years now, an' don't mean to neither. They may do well enough for what you call a politican or for driving a hack; but they won't never be equal to sailorin, not a man among 'em. Yes, I'm mortal prejudiced agin Irishmen tee; a'most as much—well, no, not as much—as I am agin Englishmen. They turns out good sailors, too, does Englishmen, but they aint he good unless they're allowed to boss. We had an Englishman abourd along o' that last Irishman eight years ago, and they was alius fightin', them two. Sometimes the Englishman would say 'd—n.' and they'd fight. And then agin the Irishman would singout, 'Erin go bragh!' or some such like, and the Englishman would say 'd—n.' and they'd fight. Sometimes one would begin and sometimes the other, but they usually fixed up a fight somethew.

"We had more Englishmen arter that one, too, but I an' they mostly quarrel with the men too from what I can

times the other, but they usually nated by a garden how.

"We had more Englishmen arter that one, too, but I only git more prejudiced agin 'em. See this scar over my eye t Well, that come nigh on to killin 'me and did sore to prejudice me'n anythin' eise against Englishmen. It were 'hout six years ago this October, if I don's

disremember, as we were into Wilmington, North Carolina, and the Englishman in question weren't never much better 'n asavage—he came from Shields, an't hear they're all savages thereabouts. Well, he couldn't bear bein' interfered with, an' I'va known him larrup a chap for offerin' bim a light for his pipe. Well, I knowed this and never offered to help him at nothing until this time down to Wilmington, when I came along one night an' found a constable takin' him off to the station for making a row in a drinkin' place 'cos a stranger wanted to pay for his drink. So I up an 'told the officer if he'd let him go that I'd see 'im safe aboard and not let him ashore agin till we sailed. Which the officer did after a bit o' parley. But this 'ere Englishman never said nothin' till we got into a dark street and then he outs with his knife. If I'd only knowed what he was arter afore he started I wouldn't a bin there when he began cutting. But I hadn't time to run or do any thin'. Luckliy some chaps came along and saved my life, though I was insensible and pretty migh dead, and he was locked up after all. The saily, hows'ever, sailed afore the trial came on an' I guess he was acquitted. But as I say, that did moreto prejudice me agin Englishmen'n anything else, an' I haven't shipped another since then. No; I don't know as any nation's better 'n snother. 'cos there's good and bad of all, as I say. But I'm strongly prejudiced in favor of Americaus an' Nor wegtans, an' you'll find most mates are o' my way o' thinking.'

ARMENIANS IN NEW-YORK.

REPRESENTATIVES OF A PEOPLE WITHOUT A NA-TION-PERSONAL TRAITS.

"Stand an hour in Chatham Square some Saturday evening and you will see representatives of every pation on the globe, as well as many people who have no nationality," said an old New-Yorker; "among the latter there are in this city and Brooklyn nearly 100 representatives of a people who number more than 4,000,000 in the world, but who for more than 500 years have had no political existence, and in all of that me have endured a government as distasteful to them time have endured a government as bacadem to as that of Cetewayo would be to free-born American citizens; whose bist ory is the history of repeated con-quests, beginning with Semiramis and Alexander the Great, and extending alternately through the rule of the Syrian, the Greek, the Roman, the Turk and the Persian; who have been persecuted as much as the Hebrews and hunted to the death as much as the North American Indians; a prave people who provided an asylum of refuge to the exiled Hannibal, but whose last King, and inst surviving member of their royal house, died an exile in Paris in 1393, after six years of captivity in Egypt and twelve years of homeless wandering in Europe; who claim possession of a Christian Bible in their own lauguage that is twelve hundred years old."

The speaker paused a moment, to reflect, and then resumed suddenly: "Not a dozen block from THE TRIB UNE office is an unpretentions little hotel, where, in the evenings, many Armenians of the city congregate, and which is, in a manner, the headquarters of those of the race who have come to this country. If you wish I will introduce you to some of these, and you may learn more about them." The invitation was accepted and these facts among many others of interest were learned from conversations with the Armenian notel-keeper and his guests: Of the 4,000,000 Armenians in the world, 300 only are in the United States. Of these 75 are in New York City, 30 in Brooklyn, 5 in Troy, 30 in Boston, 30 in Philadelphia, 30 in California, 12 in Foster Post Office, Fort Bend County, Tex., and quite a number in the Manchester and other factories of Massachusetts. One of the first Armenians to make his home in America is a resident of Brooklyn, advanced in years, who was a prosperous merchant in that city but has retired. His son is a commission merchant in this city Another who has been in America many years is a carpet manufacturer, who was engaged in the same business in Turkey. He and ten brothers, and has induced nine of them to come to this country, and will soon bring here the last and youncest, as well as his step-mother. He defraved the expenses of a medical education at the University of the City of New-York for one brother, who received the Mott silver medal, and then returned to his native land two years ago to bring his family here. The areamer Calliope, in which be and his wife and child, with three other Armenians, were coming to New York, was overladen with wheat and foundered off the Spanish coast. Only one life was saved; all of the Armenians on board were lost. Another Armenian who was graduated from the same university and received a diploma, was a young physician of extraordinary attainments, but fluding that practice in his profession did not follow modestt merit

ne sailed for Constantinopie in July.

Few Armenians in New-York have their families with them. One, the proprietor of the hotel before referred to, was a dealer in fine cloth in Turkey, where he has a wife and child, to whom he expects to return. Whether or not be will bring his family here is not decided. Near ly all Armenians who are in New-York are in some degree overcome by the feeling best expressed as " homesick." and of the 350 who cave come to the United States at different tis es, fifty have returned to the Old World.

Another Armenian in New-York, who was a carpet nanufacturer in Turkey, is engaged so successfully in the same business here that he has recently a i led to it the importation of new and old Turkish carpets, rags, table covers, towels, hosiery, etc., which he stores in a shop so small, in a side street, as to have no room for display, preferring to venture little in the way of high rents until his foundation becomes sure. Hidden in a little back parior ne has treasures that would delight the

httle back parior no has treasures that would designt the eyes of art-coving ladies. There are two other importers of Turkies goods in New-York who are Armenians.

The Armenian carpet manufacturers employ mostly Armenian innor, and among the employes is an aged man who, in Turkey, was a Fresoyter or ciergyman.

There are two Armenians in New-York who keep drink-

who, in Turker, was a Fresbyterium ciergyman. There are two Armenians in New-York who keep drinking-houses, and one of these adds to his business the inting-houses, and one of these adds to his business the inting-houses, and one of these adds to his business the inting-houses, and one of these and in many business pursuits East, west and so would he was a volunteer so, dier in the war of the rebellion, and was wounded in battle. He does not accept the Armenian renglon, nor any other in purcleular, styling nimself a free thinker. Ten Armenians in New-York are engravers on wood, seed and lead, and one has invented and patented a process of erg. aving.

The remainder of New-York's Armenian population is composed of laboring men, and women and children. Some or the laboring men, and women and children. Some over laboring men, and women and children, some were salesmen and some were teachers in the schools. Five of them have their families with them; one lost his life by the accident on the Brooklyn Brisge. An Armenian widow, accompanied by a young unmarried woman, arrived aero on July 28. On the some day an unmarried Armenian gouleman arrived. Nineteen other Armenians arrived on August 5, and a vessel is now on its way from Constantinopie to New-York withirty Armenian families, in all about eighty persons, on board.

All Armenians in New-York speak both the Armenian

now on its way from the control of t

A NEW-COMER AMONG FOOD-FISHES.

THE FIRST DOMESTIC-GROWN GERMAN CARP-AN IM-MIGRANT DESERVING OF HELP.

After the 330-pound turtle left Fulton Market for Saratoga there was an air or loneliness, a feeing of something lacking about Blackford's stall, until a few days ago when a substitute arrived. This substitute is a German carp. So far as mere bulk is concerned it can scarcely be said to fill the vacuum which the turile left, for it is smaller by 325 pounds weight. But its body though small is full of virtues, which make it no unworthy succes-or even to such a forerunner.
For several years efforts have been made to introduce

the European carp to American waters, and such specimens as this are the first fruits of the burvest. The fish in question was sent to Mr. Blackford by Lester Davis, of Long Island. Two years ago he received some fry-day little fishings which were nothing but an inch of transparency with a ballst head at one end-and dropped them into a pend on his estate. On Thursday he further dropped a line into his pend and succeeded in pulling out two plump fish of five and five and a bat pounds respectively. The larger of these was eaten with greatercumstance by the president and secretary of the lebthyophagous Club and Mr. Biackford, who all voted t excellent cating. The smaller of the two was placed on exhibition in the market. It scarcely looks as if it had expected to appear before the public so opally, for it is by no means dressed for the occasion, seeing that it has only a couple of rows of scales on its person, and the rest of its body is as naked and smooth as an cel's. In this respect it is decided if at a disadvantage as compared with the two other species of carp caught in Europe, both of with go habitually in full dress and are cosed from end to end in scales. Still, this undress is not unbecoming to it, and after the carp has been obliging enough to grow so fat in so short a time, it would be in bod hasts, to say the least, for the public to gramble because it did not also provine itself with a full wardrobe before being caught. So far these two fish, only weighing 10% pounds between them, have not had any appreciable effect on the markets, but all over the States the amal fry have been silently dropped into ponds and are fattening themselves as rapidly as they can, and in two years more it is expected that terman carp will be an important item in the bills of fare in the Southern and Western States. Under any ercumstances a fish that has only to be left aione for two years to make itself into two pours of the carp is singularly indifferent as to what kind of water it lives in, but seems rather to like a point the better, the driver and more useless it is for any other purpose, it becomes evident that the German carp is an immigrant which deserves to be assisted. exhibition in the market. It scarcely looks as if it had

## HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS. BEGINNING OF THE OYSTER SEASON-FLESH AND FOWL-THE MARKET FOR FRUITS.

The great event of the gastronomic season, the eturn of the succulent oyster to the city's bill of fare, seemed to be hailed with more than its customary open-mouthed welcome yesterday. The number of orders filled by the fish merchants of Futton Market was said by them to much greater than it has been on similar occasions for many years. " This is due," said Mr. Biackford, the recognized authority on these weighty matters in the market, "to the cool weather. Generally September is ushered in with a spell of hot weather, which seriously retards the demand for the ovster." Saddlerocks were quoted yesterday at \$3 50; East Rivers and Shrewsburys, \$1 50; Cow Bays, \$1 25; Keyports, \$1, and Freeports 75 cents a hundred. The law will not permit the sale of Blue Points until September 15. As the oyster comes the cry goes forth that the "clam must go," and the deman's for the natives of Rhode Island is considerably abuted. Large hard clams were selling vesterday for 75 cents a hundred in the shell and \$1 when opened, and Little Necks orought 50 and 60 cents.

Other kinds of fish, especially bluefish, were scarce and high during the week. The ex raordinary high tides and ocean dis urbances in general are supposed to account for this state of things. A few large bluefish brought 15 cents a pound. Brook trout and freshly caught salmon have become things of the past, while to offset their departure a shipload of Canada smelts arrived last week. They sold readily at 30 cents a pound. Steak cod, live lobsters, flounders, bouito, sturgeon and sunfish are to be had at 10 cents a pound. White hairbur, dressed cels, large sea bass, fresh-caught salmon, trout and fresh-caught sunfish cost 18 cents a pound while haddock and bake are worth 6 cents. biackfish, medium-sizet fresh mackerel and white perch are 15 cents a pound; frozen salmen, 45 cents; flukes, 8 cents a pound; cusk, 8 cents; large fresh mackerel, large bass, Chesapeake Bay Spanish mackerel, kingfish and sheepshead, 25 cents a pound. Spanish mackerel from Long Island waters cost 35 cents a pound. The price of frogs legs has risen to 60 cents a veund, and wnitebait to 50 cents, while hard crabs cost \$3 a hundred and soft crabs \$1 a dozen. Provision and deal dealers say their business during the past summer has been exceptionally dull, and they attribute this fact to the great abundance and cheap prices of vegetables. The figures or meals remain almost stationary from week to week. Porterhouse steak can be had for 22 and 28 cents; strioin, 18 and 20 cents; round steak, 16 and 18 cents; chuck roast, 12 and 14 cents; chick coast, 12 and 14 cents; chick coast, 12 and 14 cents; chick roast, 12 and 14 cents; chick coast, 12 and 14 cents; chick coast, 12 and 14 cents; chick coast, 12 and 14 cents; chick roast, 12 and 14 cents; chick roast, 12 and 14 cents; chick roast, 12 and 14 cents; chick coast, 12 and 14 cents; chickers are 12 and 14 cents, forequarters 10 cents, chop 16 and 20 cents, and shoulders 7 cents a round. Lamb forequirters are worth 14 cents, and hindquarters 18 and 20 cents a pound. Beef tenderion costs 40 ami 75 cents; corn beef 8 and 14 cents, and beef kidneys 10 and 12 cents a pound. Corned ham can be had for 16 cents; shoulder 11 cents; bacon 15 cents; iard 13 cents; salt pork 13 cents; larding pork 14 cents, and sensage and sansage meat 14 cents a pound. In the list of game and will few the demand for 15 cents; corn beef cents and the demand for 15 cents; corn beef cents and sansage meat 14 cents a pound. In the list of game and will few the demand for Blackfish, medium-sized fresh mackerel and white

lard 13 cents; salt pork 13 cents; larding pork 14 cents, and sousage and sansage meat 14 cents a pound.

In the list of game and wild fowl the demand for woode-eck leads the rest. These birds come from the far West as well as from Massachusetts, Delaware and New-Jersey. The former usually reach the market in a wet and nasty condition and retail at 75 cents and \$1 a pair, while the New-England birds realize the profit on \$1.75 a pair. English snipe cost \$3 a dezen; reed-birds \$1 a dezen; partridges \$1.35 a pair; and tame and wild pigeons, grass plover and tame squabs \$3 a dezen. Grouse are worth \$1.25 a pair, blackbirds 35 cents a dezen, and snort saddies of venison 25 cents a pound.

Turkeys sold in Washington Market vesterday for 25 cents; lows for 17 cents; ducks 22 cents; geese 22 cents; large chickens for 23 cents, and small chickens for 18 and 20 cents a bound.

The chef and most interesting business done in the markets just now is undoubtedly the trade in fruits. There is a tair supply of peaches, and abundance of pears and plums, and good prospects of a large yield with cheap figures of grapes. The fine large yield with cheap figures of grapes. The fine large yield with cheap figures of grapes. The fine large yellow peaches are not as pientiful as they were last year, and the demand is correspondingly greater this year so the prices of such varieties as the Old Mixons, Crawfords and Reeves kept at still figures. They cost from \$175 to \$3 a basket, it is said that the Western

demand is correspondingly greater this year, and the demand is correspondingly greater this year so the prices of such varieties as the Old Mixona, Crawfords and Reeves kept at stiff figures. They cost from \$175 to \$3 a basket. It is said that the Western demand for this fine fruit this season has interfered materia by with this market. But people who wish a good peach for preserving purposes will be glad to know that the commoner and similer varieties, such as the Rareripes and Smocks, are arriving 2m octors shape this week and also in greater numbers. They sell for \$1 and \$150 a busket. There it in addition much unripe stuff displayed for sale as low as 35 cents a basket, but it is not desirable either for eating or for preserving. A small desire of the little purple plums that are ripened along the sales of the Allerhamy range of mountains are in the market and bring 50 cents and \$1 a peck. The green gage plums are worth \$1 and egg oldans \$1.25 a peck. Eating apples are quoted at 50 and 75 cents a peck; muskmelous 5 and 20 cents each; waterneclous from the neighboring States 20 and 50 cents each; muskmelous 5 and 20 cents each; waterneclous from the neighboring States 20 and 50 cents each; provided the sales of the cents and \$1 cents a quart, and crab apples 60 and 75 cents a basket. Hothon express 75 cents and \$1 concert graces 5 and 10 watermelous from the neighboring States 20 and 30 cents each; whorleberries 15 cents a quart, and crab apples 60 and 75 cents a basket. Hothen e grapes 75 cents and \$1; Concord grapes 5 and 10 cents, and Delaware grapes 20 and 25 cents a pound. Next week the Husson Bryer grapes, which are considered excentionally line, will begun to reach this market. California Bartiett pears cost 50 cents and \$1 a dozen; Eastern Bartietts 25 and 50 cents, and Clapp's Favori es 25 and 50 cents a dozen. Oranges are worth 50 and 75 cents a dozen, bananas 30 and 60 cents; lemons 15 and 25 cents, and times 15 and 30 cents a dozen. Walnuts can be bought for 18 cents; filberts 15 cents; almonds 25 cents; French prunes 15 cents, and turkish prunes 10 cents a pound.

The butter which reaches New-York now is of excellent quality and is sold at 25 and 28 cents a wound. Good State cheese can be bad at 15 and 30 cents a pound. Good State cheese can be bad at 15 and 30 cents a pound. Hegs sell for 27 and 30 cents a dozen.

MENU.

MENU. Green corn soup.

Spanish mackerel, broiled. Sauce Hollaudaise.
Soit cracs, fried.
Rib roast of bref. Bobed potatoes. Lima beans. Squasa.

Macaroni an jus.

Tomaro saiad.

Frozen pudding. Cake.

Fruit.

Coffee.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES. CARROTS AND CREAM.—Trim a quantity of the smallest new carrots that can be obtained, and boil them in salted water. When done, drain off the water. Mclt an onnee of butter in a sancepan; add to it a dessertspoonful of flour, pepper, sait, grated nutmeg, a pinch of powdered sugar, and a small quantity of cream. Put in the carrois, stimmer gently a few minutes and serve.

BEEFSTEAK A LA MAITRE D'HOTEL -Cut the fillets or tendereat parts from some caoice tenderion steak. Shape them into neat oval pieces, each large enough for one person, and broth them daintify. Spread with maltre d'no et butter and serve on a not piatter, surrounded by green peas or Saratoga potaoes and parsley.

CROUSIADESOF CHICKEN.—Cut the crumb of a loaf of aread into sinces two inches tanck, and then with a round paste-cutter, about two inches in diameter, cut out of each slice as many pieces as possible. With another paste-cutter, about two inches in diameter, make a mark on one side of each cylinder of bread crumb. When all are ready, fry them a golden color in very hot lard. A deep frying-pan should be used, and plenty of lard, so that the croustades fairly swim in the fat. When done, tay them on a seeve in front of the fire to drain, and afterward remove the cover (marked with the small paste-cutter) and with the hannie of a leaspoon scoop out all the inside of each croustade. Mince finely some remnants of roast or boried chicken, free from skin, etc., and add an equal quantity of ham or tongue, as well as a quantity of unill so mushrooms, also linely minced. Toss the whole in a saucepan with a piece of butter, mixed with a pinch of flour; add white pepper, salt and powdered spice to taste; moisten, if necessary, with a little while stock. Sur in, off the fire, the yolk of an egg, beaten up with the juice of half a lemon; fill the croustades with this mince, put a button mushroom on the top of each, cover them with a sheet of othed paper; put them into the oven to get thoroughly hot, and serve.

POTATO PUDDING.—Two pounds of potatoes boiled and masaed, one-half pound sugar, one-half pound butter, six eggs, wireglass brandy, one nurmeg. Line a dish with paste, and bake.

INDIAN SUET PUDDING.—One-half pound suct, chopped fine; one cup moisses, one pint milk, one CROUSTADESOF CHICKEN. - Cut the crumb of a load

INDIAN SUET PUDDING.—One-half pound suet, chopped fine; one cup moiasses, one pint milk, one egg, meal to make a very thin batter, teaspoolful ground cloves, teaspoonful ground chinamon, one teaspoonful sait, a little nutmeg, a few currants or chopped aisms. Boil or steam three hours, Serve with sauce.

with sauce.

CANDED FRUITS.—Buil peaches, plums, pearf, apricots, or almost any fruit, dressed in a thick syrup made with a teacupful of water to each pound of sugar, until tender—no longer. Let them remain two days in the syrup, then take them out, drain them, and sprinkle sugar overeach piece separately. Dry them slowly in the sun or in an oven not too

MOUNTAIN CAKE. - Whites of six eggs, one and a quarter cupfais of sugar, one and a quarter cupfais of flour, half a cupful of butter, half a cupful of sweet milk, half a cupful of corn starch, a little varuilla, two teaspoou'ris of baking powder. Bake it in two or three parts, like jeily-cake; put a frosting

between the layers and on top of the cake, made of whitesof foureggs, nine tablespoonfuls pulverized sugar, and a little vanilla; or use grated cocoanut, mixed thickly in the frosting, without vanilla; or make it a jelly-cake.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST

ACTUAL SALES

O'n'g. H'g't. Low't Finat. Bid. |Ask'

ч		O'p'g.	H. C.	POM.F	Line	DHI.	200	SHIE
9	Capade Pacific	56	56%	56	5634	56 %	57	5,100
۱	Can South		53	524	524	524	52% 83%	8,000
8	Central of N.J.		67%			671		
8	C. & O. lar prei	25	25	26	25	264	28	100
8	C & O. 2d pref	18%	198.40	125.79	1.00 00	19	21	200
9	Caic. & Alton.	- A-O-M	132	134		131	13339	7.400
0	Chic. & Alton. & N. W Do, pref  T. M. & St. P. Do pref	122.4	1404	7424	14114	1434	144	400
8	Do prei	1 4 5 6 10	1034	102 -	LEON SAL	5 6 8 7 C No.	165-14	3 (3.4)
1	Do pref	1184	115%	1135	1184	11 4	119	1,410
	St. I in acri.	242.4	1100		10219	10 4	1024	430
ï	Str M. Co. br.  S. & Q  C. K. I. & P  C. C. G. & I  Del L. & W  D. & H. Canal.	123	11.5	123	1 1 1 m	124-4	120	2,510
Ш	C. K. I. & P	1213	122	1214	124	11 to 2 3 4	1.1205 1	340
	C. C. C. & I	63	1001	207	1224	62 1221 <sub>0</sub> 105-5	12:14	51,000
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			26%	253	264	26 4	264	13,2800
ч		84	81,	157	16	154	16	200
	F.T.V.&G. pri	15%	192	169	192	11048	1 1110 1	100
	Harlem	127	128	192	111122774	12/10	127%	800
	I. B. & W	233	244			24.5	24 9	01 243
	Harlem the ent.	1000	102	100%	101 % 70	78	102	21,743
	Long Island. Long & Vash Man. Beach.	1443	45	44%	40%	454	40.0	16,000
	Man. Beach.	183	39	1000	19	20	22	2000
١	Mem. & Char.	39	39	1000	30	38	8324	1 400
	Wion. Cen	W.1.2	213	83	214	851 49 201	2014	1,400 1,400 5,175
ø	W is & F	245	259	9404	25 12	25%	10.49	6,176
	Mn. Pac	974	914	97 1234 64	Unite	MAN-D.	1114 1	
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)	NYNG W.	17	17 361	17	17	1.6	18 57	100
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	Mem, & Char Mich. Cen M. & St. L. M. & & F. Morris & Ka. N. Y. S. & W. N. Y. S. & W. N. Y. S. & W. P. N. C. & St. N. Y. Central, N. Y. & St. N. Y. & St. L.	1104	1104	11. 4		11100	1104	5,445
	YYU.d St. L.	83	93	294	30 4	30%		
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	N. 1. & S. E. N. 1. O. & W.	243	25	243	25	25	25 %	325
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9	1 R & N	1779	130	120	644	614	ti4 la	47.890
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2	Phil.& Road	510	524	1 314	5214	52%	500	8.0th
	P P Car Co	128	128	128	1.8	126	1:29	36
5	Rens & Sar	1440	140	140	148	65 4	67	200
	R. & W P	32	323	32	323	36.5716	33	ex in
2	Roch, & Pites,	1 161	167	1 167	16%	61	65	1,535
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	StLas.F. isto	11:81	1083				109	9.114
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g	Union Pac	194	20%	194	194	11334	1974	5,64
	Watersh	324	36.4	TOTAL AL	3349	33%	33%	3,000
	Bank & Mer	1204	1295	125%	120 4	164	180	7.50
ı	Bank & Mer.	1 277	78	771	164	77.42	755.54	7,500
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9	Pac. Mail Coi. Coal & L	311	M 304.4	3117	11	30%	22	4,70
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	Total sale:					******	*****	356.48
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a	· Ex-dividen	3 W 224 C	r-but	THE BUT		-		

GOVERNMENTS

U & 4s Coupon ...

10,000.....

Atchison C & P 1st (1000) ... 90 Bur C R & N 1st 10,000 ... 22% 10,000 ... 92% 10,000 ... 22% 10 BONDS AND BANK STOCKS. | Source | S

SATURDAY, Sept. 1-P. M.

To-day's stock market did not disappoint yesfer: day's hopes of higher figures. Without exception this evening's last figures show material advances on yesterday's closing prices Yet there were times during the day when there were doubts whether or not such would prove to be the case. The market was extremely feverish, and at times weak. Yet there was no active resistance to the advance, and prices readily responded to the repetitions of purchasing orders. The conspicuous stocks in the day's movement of prices were: The Northern Pacific, Ocegou and Transcontinental, Union Pacific, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Lake Suore, Central and Hudson, and Louisville and Nashville. These stocks were the leaders in the advance, which, however, was small through out the list. But the feature of the day is that the dealings developed no widening of the speculative circle; in fact they hardly could have been more confined within a closer limit than they were. The transactions amounted only to 356,498 shares. Ten minutes before the ending the market was sagging off, but a concerted movement in the last two minutes made the closing figures about the best of the

O ly a small business was done in Governmen bonds at steady figures. The quotations are as fol-

U.S. 1-4 191, res. 112'4 112'4 U.S. cur 5, 1415, 139 ...
U.S. 4-9(49), cert112'4 112'4 U.S. cur 5, 1415, 139 ...
U.S. 4-149, cert112'4 112'4 U.S. cur 3, 1415, 141 ...
U.S. 4-149, cert, 113'4 113'4 U.S. cur 3, 1415, 141 ...
U.S. dar 6, 1415, 1415 U.S. cur 3, 1415, 141 ...
U.S. cur 4, 1515, 129 ...
Dist. Cel. 3, 558, ... 103 '4 193'4
U.S. cur 4, 1515, 129 ...

\* Ex-interest. In State bonds Louisiana consols sold at 66 and Tennessee compromises at 49. There were no transactions in city bank stocks.

The general bond market was quiet, but with few exceptions the prices show improvements. Missourt, Kansas and Texas general mortgages were up 1 per cent at 7812. West Shore and Buffalo 5s were 14 better at 724. East Tennessee, Virginia and at 72, and t. Onio Cen-Georgia 53 were % higher incomes rose 14 to 30'4. trai first 6s declined 21g to 61, and incomes were off 212 at 10. St. Paul consuls were 14 higher at 11834, and Wabash general mortgages sold at 66 against 6412, the last previous sale. Denver and Rio Grande consols were 12 nigher at 81, and firsts, Western extension, were up to 65 ex interest. Texas and Pacific incomescose 34 to 4413, and firsts, Ric Grande division, advanced 12 to 7712. Atlantic and Pacific incomes were 12 per cent higher at 2712. Northern Pacific firsts were up 114 at 10319.

The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance \$110,-613, made up by a currency loss of \$124,238which probably is only a transfer or an exchangeless a coin gain of \$13.623. The day's operations covered: Recaipts, \$785,733; payments, \$896,349; currency balance, \$6,852.051; com balance, \$120, 989,139. Money at the Stock Exchange on call ruled easy at 212 22 per cent for business, and closed offered at 119 per cent without takers.

The figures of the weekly bank statement show a gain of \$17,700 in caso. But by reason of the con . traction in loans of \$1,715,000 there is such a reduction in the deposits that the sum of reserve required by the 25 per cent rule was reduced \$384.500. Hence the surplus reserve was increased \$402,200, and is left at \$6,224,025. The statement only reflects a smaller movement of money to the interior than has been usual in more active seasons. The following are the comparative totals of the tatements of August 25 and September 1:

The following shows the reaction between the \$85,141,300 \$86,153,000 Inc. \$17,700 79,319,475 78,934,975 Dec. 384,500 \$5.821,823 \$6,224,025 Inc. \$402,208

1981, 9714,000 495,000 71,-09 628,000

1882 936 ,000 259,000 90,000 567,000 ..\$1.281,000

\$1,799,000 The United States Treasury now holds \$355,619, 150 United States bonds to secure National back circulation: bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$1,685,300; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$1,947,300; National back circulation outstanding: Currency notes, \$353,834,542; gold notes, \$754,679.

The following is the public debt statement issued on September 1, 1883, compared with that of August 1, 1883;

Interest-Bearing Debt. Aug. 1, 1883, \$32,045,050 251,000,000 737,607,350 304,241,900 337,700 14,000,000 314.850 14.000,000 Principal.....\$1.338.232,000 Interest 9,484,647 Debt on which Inter-st has Ceased Since Maturity Princi al 87.267.765 Interest 361,311 Debt Bearing no Interest. 
 Old demand legal-tender notes
 \$140,733,926

 Certificates of orposit
 12,910,009

 Fractional correctory
 6,999
 41

 Gold and aliver certificates
 172,723,451
 Total Debt.

Principal \$539,372,618 \$541,527,408 Unclaimed Pacific R. R. Interest 4,620 \* Amount of fractional currency estimated as lost or de-9.804.578 11.000.594

51,894,726,962 \$1,888,022,752 Cush in the Treusury. 351,536,345 351,563,987 Debt. less cash in the Treasury. \$1,543,190,617 \$1,538,518,765 Decrease of debt during the month ... secrease in debt since July 1, 6,671,852 14,579,443 Bonds Issued to the Pucific Railroad Companies, increst payable in largid money.

Principal outstanding. \$64,623,512 in the est accrued and not yet paid. \$23,117 646,225 in the est apid by the United States 59,222,093 59,229,093 inte est repaid by transportation of matis, etc. 16,777,380 17,009,924 by cash payments 5 per cent net estraints. 16,777,380 17,009,924 Busines of interest paid by the United States. 41,789,515 41,537,671

The payments made from the Treasury by war-ants during the month of August, 1883, were as \$5,324,473 4,281,050 1,149,099 726,918 11,540,321 \$23,001,800 Total.....

Imports of merchandise at New-York: For the week: 1881, 1882, 1883, 1879 special merchandise 5,736,881 7,120,830 5,503,451 

Total since Jan. 1., \$255, 115,036 \$342,240,934 \$312,542,431 Exports of specie from New-York: For the week \$150.850 \$254.72) \$465.047 Previously reported. 7.714.786 \$2.993.665 9.784.899 Teta since Jan 1 .... \$7.835,5e6 \$42,345,325 \$10,240,946 Imports of specie at New-York: For the week. \$5,598,338 \$187,033 \$238,717 Previously reported. \$1,097,735 2,282,438 0,524,577

Total since Jan. 1., \$57.506,123 \$2,469,471 \$10,263.094 THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

No news was received to enliven the petros leum market to-day. Yet a fairly active business was done. An opening at \$108% against \$1 08% last night seared many "bear" speculators, and their purchases o cover carried the market to \$1 00%. In the afternoon a rather firm tone was preserved, but in the last hour, there was a decline which resulted in closing the market The range of prices and the total dealings here to day were as follows:

| Opening | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087

Again the prices of reflued petroleum were advanced by cent per gallon to 73,87%c. in New-York.

THE OUTLOOK FOR HOPS.

PROSPECT OF A LARGER CROP THAN LAST YEAR "For the next tortnight," said a leading hop merchant to a Parauna reporter, "hops are in the hands of Providence. The crop will depend upon the kind of weather we have. I have returned from a tout in New-York State, and am sorry to say that the hop-lou-e extata in nearly every yard and in some localities has already caused considerable damage, mouding the full-grown hops and retarding the growth of backward ones. To give you a just idea of the condition and pro-pects of the hop harvest. I will explain that the crop last year was 160,000 bales, and that there is a last year was 160,000 bales, and that there is a good prospect of 175,000 this year. This increase is due partly to about 10 per cent of enlarged acreage and partly to increased yield of the vines. Sometimes the lice make their appearance before the hops are formed. Then they attack the vines prospering the angestimes the same serious the angestimes the same serious the same se the vines, puncturing them and absorbing the sap, so that the plants wither up and are blighted. When this takes place there is no doubt of the failure of a crop. But when the nice appear in large numbers after the hop is formed their power to do damage greatly depends upon the weather. If it is clear and mod-rately cold as upon the weather. If it is clear and mod-rately could as at present, they are practically of little or an course queues. But it one weather is warm and most they attack the core of the more best within event of modification and observed the core of the more their within event of modification and observed the present favorable change in the temperature the present favorable change in the temperature the present favorable change in the temperature the present state of thinks continue to another formigns, a certain proportion of the crop will rank good as to quality. In quantity, it is as funder no circumstances can the average quality be any water near a single as that of has year. These remarks apply to New York state. The few hops that are raised in wisconsin, anotigan and Vermont are too magnificant to enter as an entened for one as the course of the crop, three-quarters of which comes from the state and the ramaliung quarter from California. Oregon and the ramaliung quarter from California. Oregon and the ramaliung quarter from California. Oregon and the same of the department of the same of the first asserted as to quantity, and will be of superior quality. "Rayarian and other hops are imported. The first agent of

ity.

"Bavarian and other hops are imported. The drss bale of this year's crop from Bavaria was consigned to our nones and as ben sold to a well-known St. Louis brewer. In St. Louis casy make a samy of Bavaria beer and are moughn by many commonsures to turn out a copy that preserves many of the merits of the original.

COAL PRICES FOR SEPTEMBER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.-The September circular prices of the Philadelphia and Reading Collins Company for the line and city trade are as followed. For white-ash coal at schuvizili Haven.—Lamp, a boat and broken, \$2.75; egg, \$2.85; stove and small stove, \$3 15; chestaut, \$3, and pra \$1 40. The harbor prices for white ash coal delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond are: \$4 30 for lump, steambos and noteen; \$4 40 for egg; \$4 20 for stove, and \$2 55 for pea.

"Does it pay," asks a correspondent, a minuser to take a three mentual weaton?" Doe Well, we should say ac. There are some carriers we wot of, where we think it would pay the past take about thriteen months vacation every year then put of coming back to the last minute, with a of missing the train.—[Burlington Hawkeys.]